

County Borough of Eastbourne.



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1918 ON THE

Health of Eastbourne,

Vital Statistics, Sanitary Work, etc.

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

EASTBOURNE :

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Sanitary Department, 1918.

SANITARY COMMITTEE, 1917-1918.

*Mr. Alderman ROWE, *Chairman*.

*Mr. Councillor HOLLINS, *Deputy-Chairman*.

**The Mayor* (Mr. Alderman O'BRIEN HARDING, J.P.)

Mr. Alderman DUKE, J.P.	*Mr. Councillor CHAPMAN.
*Mr. Alderman MARTIN.	Mr. Councillor HASDELL.
Mr. Councillor ALCE.	Mr. Councillor HOADLEY.
*Mr. Councillor BREACH.	Mr. Councillor PRIOR, J.P.
Mr. Councillor CAVE.	Mr. Councillor RAWLES.
*Members of the Hospitals Sub-Committee.	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Mr. Councillor HOLLINS, *Chairman*.

The Mayor (Mr. Alderman O'BRIEN HARDING, J.P.)

Mr. Alderman ROWE.	Mr. Councillor ALCE.
Mr. Alderman SIMMONS.	Mr. Councillor PRIOR, J.P.
Mr. Alderman DUKE, J.P.	
Miss CHAMBERLAIN.	} <i>Co-opted Members.</i>
Mrs. KILLE.	
Mrs. STREATFEILD.	

STAFF, 1918.

Medical Officer of Health :

W. G. WILLOUGHBY, M.D. Lond., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., etc.

Assistant M.O.H. :

NORA F. SMITH, M.B., B.S., Lond. D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspectors :

E. G. SPEARS, Cert. S.I.

J. H. OLLETT, Cert. S.I., R.P.C.

S. R. HENDERSON, Cert. S.I. (Recording Meteorologist).

Assistant Sanitary Inspector :

R. H. STANBRIDGE (on return from Service).

Health Visitors, etc. :

Miss R. CLARK (1909).

Miss M. L. RICHNELL (1918)

Miss I. SIMMONS (1918).

Miss F. THURGOOD (1919).

Clerks :

W. W. BROWN

Miss M. SODDY.

R. E. HEAD.

S. T. ALDERTON (on return from Service).

Disinfectors, etc. : R. GAY.

County Borough of Eastbourne, 1918.

SITUATION.—Latitude, 50° 46' N. ; Longitude, 0° 17' E.

ELEVATION OF THE AREA BUILT OVER.—Varies from 140 feet above (at the West End) to 4 feet below high water mark (in East of the Borough).

SLOPE.—From West to East. ASPECT.—South and South-East.

AREA.—Of the Borough, 6833 acres, including foreshore 332 acres ; of the part built over, about 2300 acres.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—For the Borough, 8 persons per acre ; for the part built over, about 28.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES.—At census of 1891, 5,190 ; at Census of 1901, 7,088 ; at Census of 1911, 8,967 ; at end of 1918, estimate, 9,440.

POPULATION.—Census (1891), 34,960 ; Census (1901), 43,344 ; Jan. 24th, 1909, 49,286 ; Census (1911), 52,542. Estimated, 1914, 54,500. Estimated, 1918, 55,667.

RATEABLE VALUE.—£464,928 10s.

GENERAL DISTRICT RATE, 2s. 8d. POOR RATE, 3s. 2d.
Total, 5s. 10d.

BIRTH-RATE.—12.1 per 1,000.

DEATH-RATES.—Nett death-rate, 13.06 per 1,000. Zymotic, *i.e.*, from the seven principal Zymotic diseases, 0.64 per 1,000.

Nett Infantile Mortality, 74 per 1,000 births.

MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE.—51.0 degrees Fahr.

HOURS OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE.—1,845 hours

TOTAL RAINFALL.—30.82 inches.

*To His Worship the Mayor and to the Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Eastbourne.*

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board I have the honour of submitting herewith my Twenty-fifth Annual Report on the Health of Eastbourne, including the Vital Statistics and the work of the Department for 1918.

The Vital Statistics are unsatisfactory, in that the birth-rate is exceeded by the death-rate. This is due to the very great diminution of the birth-rate ; the death-rate was also somewhat above the average.

The war, though partly responsible for the low birth-rate, is not altogether so, for in pre-war years the birth-rate was steadily diminishing ; so much so that in each year the number of children in the Elementary Schools has been decreasing instead of increasing.

It is to be hoped that the Birth-rate Commission will devise some means of arresting the race suicide of the English Nation. It ought to be a simple matter to remove some of the obstacles to successfully bringing up children. As a local measure it is to be hoped the Council will make the possession of a family a reason for giving special priority in obtaining a municipal house, rather than making it a barrier, as it is in the present system of private ownership.

A very satisfactory feature of 1918 has been the marked comparative absence of infectious disease.

Another important feature has been the establishment of a Statutory Maternity and Child Welfare Committee with increased powers, which the Council has arranged to use most fully. Two more Health Visitors have been appointed in connection with this work.

By a long way the most important sanitary matter at present is the need of improved and increased housing, and this is being pressed on energetically.

In the body of the Report the above and other matters will be found dealt with in detail.

It is characteristic of the present-day work of a Health Department that we have to deal more and more with the health of the individual. Many duties are assigned to us that appear to trespass on the ancient prerogatives of the medical profession, whose members have to notify more and more diseases to the Authority each year. I have to thank the very large majority of the members of the Profession for their kind support and for consideration in the difficulties which have necessarily occasionally arisen.

I beg to sincerely thank the members of the Council, and especially those of the Sanitary Committee, for their constant kindness throughout the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. G. WILLOUGHBY.



NATURAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

THE Borough of Eastbourne, situated in Lat. $50^{\circ} 46'$ and Long. $0^{\circ} 17' E$, was incorporated in June, 1883. On April 1st, 1911, Hampden Park was added and the Borough became a County Borough.

The acreage is 6,833; of this 19 acres are inland water and 332 acres foreshore.

Only about one-third of the acreage is built over, the remainder is mainly Downs and agricultural land.

The Borough is situate on and at the foot of the Eastern slope of the South Downs. The highest point is 590 feet above sea level on the Downs; the portion covered by houses varies from 150 feet above to 4 feet below sea level. The Downs shelter the town from the West and South-West.

The front of the town is open to the sea facing South and South-East, and this ensures a very large amount of sunshine, as is shown by the sunshine record.

One of the most satisfactory characteristics of Eastbourne is the large extent of the Borough compared with the number of its houses and population. The large extent and number of open spaces and gardens conduce to its healthiness.

With the large extent of free and open sea front along the South and South-East and the Downs on the South-West and West free and open to the public, Eastbourne is well provided with open space around it.

GEOLOGY.

Geologically, there is much variation in the soil in the different parts of the Borough. Eastbourne is for the greater part on chalk, which is a very healthy sub-soil. There is a comparatively small amount of clay soil in the central part of the town, and a strip of upper greensand, which is narrow along the Grand Parade and widens as it passes from West to East to about Bourne Street, where it narrows again until it ends about half-a-mile east of the Pier. The remainder of Eastbourne in the East is on alluvium and on the beach.

Of the Wards, Meads and St. Mary's are entirely on chalk, and Upperton almost entirely so. The Central and Eastern districts are to a small extent on chalk and greensand, but mainly on alluvium and shingle, with a little clay. Valley gravel covers the chalk and greensand in the valleys.

Hampden Park is on the alluvium just at the termination of the chalk.

METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATE.

Full details, and comparative tables, of the Meteorology of Eastbourne are given in the Annual Meteorological Report. Readings have to be taken every day throughout the year in all weathers, at 9 a.m., 6 p.m., and 9 p.m., and this work is heavy, independently of the mathematical and clerical part of the duties. Eastbourne is a special Meteorological Station, and the department is kept in accord with the wishes of the Meteorological Office in London.

A daily telegram (including Sundays) at 6 p.m., conveys information to the Meteorological Office.

The Instruments in use are :—

1. Sunshine Recorder at the Grand Hotel.
2. Rain Gauges (two), Carlisle Road enclosure.
3. Barometer at the Town Hall, removed from the Grand Parade Shelters during 1913.
4. Thermometers, Maximum, Minimum, Wet and Dry Bulb, in Screen, Earth (1ft. and 4ft.), Grass Minimum, Carlisle Road enclosure.

We are obliged to the Compton Estate and to the Grand Hotel Company for kind permission to use their premises.

Summary :—

Rainfall for the year, 30.82 inches.

Number of days on which 0.01 or more rain fell, 192.

Highest recorded barometric reading, 30.825 inches on February 25th.

Lowest ditto, 29.292 on March 31st.

Highest recorded temperature in the shade, 81 degrees on August 22nd.

Lowest ditto, 19.0 degrees on January 9th.

Total amount of sunshine, 1,845 hours.

Number of sunless days, 79.

The proximity of the sea and the peninsular position of the Borough ensure equability of climate.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year was 30.82 inches, or 783 millimetres. Rain fell on 192 days. The rainfall was less than the average for recent years.

Average rainfall, five years, 1893-1897 ...	32.18
" " 1898-1902 ...	25.94
" " 1903-1907 ...	29.99
" " 1908-1912 ...	33.76
" " 1913-1917 ...	33.86
Year of lowest fall ...	1901, 20.19 inches.
Year of highest fall ...	1912, 37.53 inches.

As the alleged increase of rainfall in recent years has been ascribed to Eastbourne's large number of trees, I append a comparative table of rainfall and humidity of London, Brighton and Southport.

RAINFALL IN INCHES.

	Eastbourne.	London.	Brighton.	Southport.
Average, 1893-1897	32.18	23.08	27.65	29.91
„ 1898-1902	25.94	20.78	23.21	28.58
„ 1903-1907	29.99	24.62	26.24	31.45
„ 1908-1912	33.76	23.26	29.67	34.15
„ 1913-1917	33.86	24.87	32.23	31.64

These figures show that the increase of rainfall is general and not peculiar to Eastbourne.

HUMIDITY PERCENTAGE.

	Eastbourne.	London.	Brighton.	Southport.
Average, 1893-1897	83.4	80.4	79.8	80.9
„ 1898-1902	82.9	81.4	80.2	81.6
„ 1903-1907	84.0	84.2	82.4	82.4
„ 1908-1912	84.8	84.4	80.8	82.5
„ 1913-1917	86	82.6	82.0	82.5

The humidity percentage has not changed much in any place. In recent years the humidity of Eastbourne and Brighton has altered about equally, there being a rise of 1.2 during the last five years as compared with the previous five years in each case.

As regards the trees, therefore, the above figures show that generally their recent effect on rainfall and humidity locally has been little, if any. On the other hand, in individual cases they have so grown that light, air and dryness have been interfered with, and this is being remedied by systematic removals.

SEA TEMPERATURE, 1918.

The monthly average sea temperature at the Pier Head was as follows :—

Jan.	38.4	May	53.0	Sept.	60.4
Feb.	42.2	June	58.2	Oct.	54.3
Mar.	42.7	July	61.6	Nov.	49.3
April	45.3	Aug.	64.1	Dec.	48.6

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Eastbourne water is supplied by the Eastbourne Water Company. Mr. A. J. Howard, the General Manager, has kindly given me, as usual, the figures relating to the quantity used.

The water is obtained from a deep well with a long heading in the chalk at Friston. The well, heading, and pumping station are four miles from Eastbourne and situated in a gathering ground, which is very suitable for the purpose, and the object of continuous care.

The heading connected to the pumping station is at a great depth, being in no case less than 100ft. from the surface. The water is pumped from Friston into distributing reservoirs in the immediate neighbourhood of Eastbourne, but it is not stored in any case for more than a day or two. The reservoirs are up-to-date and covered. The supply is constant and at full pressure all the year round, irrespective of rainfall.

There are subsidiary sources of supply at Holywell and Wannock. These supplies have been used occasionally for short periods only during repairs to the mains, etc., from Friston. As far as quantity is concerned, no subsidiary source has been necessary.

Access to the source is freely permitted to the Medical Officer, and my visits have satisfied me that every care is taken to prevent any accidental pollution.

For water from wells in chalk, the Eastbourne water has a remarkably small hardness, viz. : 14.4 degrees, Clark. The Eastbourne water is as soft as, or softer than, any of the London waters, whether derived from rivers or wells. The permanent hardness is 4.5.

Analyses of the water have been made constantly during 1918, with special full reports once monthly at least,

both by Professor Frankland and Mr. Wynter Blyth, the Borough Analyst ; partial analyses have been made weekly. These are, of course, important, but reliance is placed chiefly in keeping the sources unimpeachable. An example of the monthly report is attached.

For ordinary domestic purposes there is no need for any artificial softening of the Eastbourne water.

The amount of water pumped into Eastbourne for consumption from the various sources varied from $13\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons per week to $19\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per week, the average amount being about 16 million gallons per week.

Former reports compared with this will show that the quantity and quality of the water remain practically the same year by year. It is very satisfactory to have a source so comparatively independent of variations in the amount of rainfall.

I submit the report of a typical analysis of Eastbourne water.

ANALYST'S REPORT.

6th May, 1919.

I have to report on the results of my examination of samples of your Company's supply which I collected when I visited Eastbourne on April 24th.

The chemical analysis of the High Service supply, drawn at Southbourne Cottage, Meads Road, gave the following results:—

						Parts per 100,000.
Total solid residue	...	...	...	...	...	28.96
Organic carbon	...	...	...	...	...	.041
Organic nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	.006
Ammonia, free	...	...	...	...	...	0
Ammonia, albuminoid	...	...	...	...	...	.001
"Oxygen absorbed" in 4 hours at 26.7 C.	...	...	...	...	...	.009
Nitrogen as nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	.532
Nitrogen as nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	0
Total combined nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	.538
Chlorine (combined)	...	...	...	...	...	3.20
Hardness, total (by soap test)	...	...	...	...	...	19.9
Hardness, temporary	...	...	...	...	...	15.8
Hardness, permanent	...	...	...	...	...	4.1

The water was brilliant and free from visible suspended matter and the above data show that it was of high organic purity.

(A special sample of the Friston well water was examined in a two-foot tube in a delicate colour meter, and it was found that the tint of the supply was practically indistinguishable from that of the purest distilled water).

Samples taken for bacteriological examination at the Friston Works and from the Low Service Main gave the results tabulated below :—

	Friston Well.	Low Service.
Total number of organisms by gelatine plate culture in 2 days		
20 C.	8 per c.c.	4 per c.c.
Ditto, in 7 days	43 „	22 „
Number of organisms by ordinary agar plate culture in 24 hours at blood-heat	0 „	0 „
Number of organisms by bile-salt (taurocholate) agar medium in 4 days at blood-heat	0 „	0 „
Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes milk test negative with	10 c. cms.	10 c. cms.
Bacillus coli tests: MacConkey's bile-salt medium, negative with ...	100 „	100 „
Ditto	50 „	50 „
Ditto	10 „	10 „
Ditto	5 „	5 „
Ditto	1 c.c.	1 c.c.

The results of these tests were satisfactory and indicate no pollution.

I have compared the data obtained in this examination with the records of Professor Frankland's analyses and tests, and am of opinion that the Company's supply is maintaining its usual purity and excellent quality.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) WILLIAM T. BURGESS.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The Sewerage of Eastbourne is in the Department of the Borough Engineer.

The whole of the sewage, except some of that of the

Infectious Diseases Hospital and some of the surface water, passes into the sea at Langney Point, some distance to the east of the Borough in Pevensey Bay. Owing to the levels of a portion of the Borough, the fall is only natural at low tide ; at high tide some of the sewage has to be lifted by the aid of Shone's Pneumatic Ejectors.

In two parts of the town the local sewage has to be raised to the level of the main sewers by pneumatic ejectors—viz., in Compton Street and Bourne Street. The system works very well.

The dangerous part of the Infectious Diseases Hospital sewage is cremated at the Hospital.

The water-carriage system is practically universal in Eastbourne, the few exceptions being in connection with agricultural buildings in outlying districts.

The sewer ventilation is by high upcast shafts ; all road level ventilators have been closed.

The system of intercepting traps between the house drains and the sewers is universal.

There are outfalls on the sea front for surface water.

Many houses are drained by means of iron drains in place of stone-ware.

The surface water system of the St. Mary's and Upperton Districts has been radically altered, so that rain water shall not cause the sewerage system in the lower parts of the Borough to be overloaded. In this way the occasional flooding of some low-lying streets will be avoided. The work is not yet complete.

At the outfall, screening has been adopted with removal of solid matters.

SCAVENGING.

House refuse is collected by the Corporation, and is then burnt at the Destructor. The arrangements are made by the Borough Engineer.

One variety of offensive refuse is dealt with specially. Fish offal is particularly offensive, and has been removed daily by the Corporation from fishmongers' shops at a charge of about 50% of the cost of removal.

Unfortunately the cost of the removal of garden refuse was so great that free removal had to be suspended in the course of the war. The cost of removal of house refuse during the past year was £6,437.

The collection is made once weekly all through the year with a second weekly collection during the summer months. Many larger premises have a more frequent periodical removal.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

Owing to war conditions and the distance of time from the last Census, it is not easy to estimate the exact number of the population of Eastbourne in 1918.

The 1911 Census population was 52,542. The number of persons per house at that time was 5.8.

The Registrar General has sent me the following estimates :—For death-rate calculations, 49,682, and for birth and marriage rates, 55,667. The difference is due to the absence of approximately 6,000 on service, the deaths among whom have not been registered in Eastbourne. To the extent, therefore, that deaths of Eastbournians on service are not included, the deaths mentioned in this report are incomplete.

For general purposes the larger figure above may be taken as that of the Eastbourne population. It includes an estimate of the non-civilian population.

Rationing returns have been used to arrive at the above estimates.

In the sex proportions obtaining at the census the 55,667 above would include 23,102 males and 32,565 females.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages in 1918 was 577, equal to a rate of 20.7 per 1000 persons.

The only year in which this was exceeded was in 1915, when it was 21.2.

The average in pre-war years was 13.1 per 1,000.

BIRTHS.

The births registered in 1918 numbered 673. To these has to be added a balance of one, excess of inward over outward transfers. The mothers in 20 instances were temporarily out of Eastbourne at the time of the birth, and 19 visitors had their children born here.

The nett number of births was therefore 674 ; these included 352 males and 322 females.

The birth-rate was 12.1 per 1,000, the lowest on record. In 1917 it was 12.2 and the average for the previous ten years was 16.4 per 1,000.

Of the 674 births, 86, or 1 in 7.8 were illegitimate. This is by a long way the highest proportion of illegitimate births in Eastbourne. These 86 births included 45 males and 41 females.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

Of the total births, 651 or 96.7 per cent. were at once notified to the Medical Officer. The omissions were accidental in practically all cases.

DEATHS.

During 1918 there were 816 deaths registered in Eastbourne.

Of these, 266 were deaths of non-residents, 83 civilian and 183 military, etc. On the other hand, 99 deaths of Eastbournians occurred elsewhere.

There is no accurate information available as to the number of Eastbourne men and women who died in 1918 on service abroad.

Approximately 650 died and were killed during the war.

Including Eastbournians whose deaths were registered elsewhere and excluding deaths of non-residents, the nett deaths were 649, males 291, females 358. These figures have been verified by the Registrar General's returns.

Excluding deaths of service men and women in Eastbourne, the excess of births over deaths was 25. This is reduced to a minus quantity when the deaths out of Eastbourne of those on service are included.

The death-rate for the year was 13.06 per 1,000. I append the death-rates of previous years for comparison :—

1917	...	12.8.	1905-1914 average	10.58.
1916	...	11.5.	1895-1904 average	11.74.
1915	...	13.2.		

The principal causes of death were as follows :—

From Diseases of Heart and Blood					Net Death Rates per 1,000.	Proportion of whole.
	Vessels	...	...	...	2.6	19.90
,,	Influenza	...	...	...	1.85	14.16
,,	Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	1.6	12.25
,,	All forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1.3	10.00
,,	Cancer	...	...	...	0.9	6.89
,,	Old Age	...	...	...	0.9	6.89
,,	Zymotic Disease, excluding	...	...	...
	Influenza	...	...	...	0.64	4.90
,,	Other Causes	...	...	...	3.27	25.03
Total Net Death-Rate					13.06	100.0

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Excluding Influenza cases there were very few Zymotic deaths in 1918.

They were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Measles	3	4	7
Scarlet Fever	0	1	1
Whooping Cough	5	4	9
Diphtheria	2	0	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	0	1
Diarrhoea	1	0	1
Dysentery	0	1	1
Malaria	1	0	1
Syphilis	2	0	2
Septic Disease	2	5	7
	—	—	—
	17	15	32
	—	—	—

INFLUENZA.

This disease caused 92 deaths, males 37 and females 55.

The death-rate from Influenza was 1.85 per 1,000.

By instruction of the L.G.B., I have included a detailed account of Influenza in this report. It will be found on page 26 *et seq.*

TUBERCULOSIS.

Deaths, 65 ; Rate, 1.3 per 1,000. A detailed report on Tuberculosis in 1918 is given further on.

CANCER.

Cancer in its various forms caused 47 deaths ; of males, 19, of females, 28. Rate, 0.9 per 1,000.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Deaths, 81. Males, 31 ; females, 50. Rate, 1.6 per 1,000.

AGES AT DEATH.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	...	29	21	50
1 year to 2 years...	...	17	8	25
2 years to 5 years	...	8	13	21
5 years to 15 years	...	11	10	21
15 years to 25 years	...	12	23	35
25 years to 65 years	...	106	143	249
Over 65 years	...	108	140	248
		291	358	649

The following table shews how the birth and death-rates of Eastbourne compare with those of other districts in 1918 :—

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
England and Wales	17.7	17.6	97
96 great towns ...	17.6	18.2	106
146 smaller towns ...	17.9	16.1	94
London ...	16.1	18.9	107
Eastbourne ...	12.1	13.0	74

INFANT MORTALITY.

Infant Mortality is calculated at per 1,000 births, a nett total of fifty children under one year died in 1918, and as there were 674 births, the infant mortality rate was 74.

This figure compares as follows with preceding years :—

1917	...	...	88.2
1916	...	...	89.0
1915	...	...	98.8
1914	...	...	59.0

Average of ten previous years, 89.6.

There were 11 deaths of illegitimate infants. The mortality rate for legitimate children was 66, and that for illegitimate children, 128.

Maternity and Child Welfare has received special attention, and a summary on the work in Eastbourne in 1918 will be found at page 18.

The causes of deaths of infants and ages at death are given in the following tables :—

			All Infants			Illegitimate Children.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	
Measles	...	...	—	1	1	—
Influenza	...	...	—	1	1	—
Whooping Cough	...	1	1	2	—	—
Gen. Tuberculosis	...	1	—	1	—	—
Premature Birth	...	10	4	14	—	—
Congenital Defects	...	2	1	3	1	1
Marasmus	...	3	4	7	3	3
Teething	...	—	1	1	1	1
Convulsions	...	3	1	4	—	—
Bronchitis	...	4	4	8	3	3
Broncho Pneumonia	...	2	1	3	2	2
Intestinal Obstruction	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	2	—	2	1	—	—
Kidney Disease	...	—	1	1	—	—
Ill-defined	...	—	1	1	—	—
			—	—	—	—
			29	21	50	11*
			—	—	—	—

* Included in the No. 50.

AGES AT DEATH.

Causes of Death.	Total.	Under 1 wk.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	under 1 mth.	Total. 1-3 mths.	3-5 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-11 mths.
Premature Birth ...	16	8	2	2	—	12	4	—	—	—
Congenital Defect ...	3	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Debility from Birth ...	7	1	1	1	—	3	2	—	—	—
Teething ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bronchitis ...	8	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	2
Convulsions ...	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1
Intestinal Obstruction ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Indigestion ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Injury ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tubercle ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	52	14	4	3	—	21	10	10	6	5

This table shews a total of 52 instead of 50, as the above are not nett deaths, but those deaths that actually occurred during the year in the Borough.

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

1. Civilians in Eastbourne :—

	Residents.	Other Civilians.	Total.
Isolation Hospital ...	15	3	27 (9 Military)
Princess Alice Memorial Hospital ...	33	14	47
Temporary Union Infirmary ...	18	5	23
Gildredge Hospital ...	16	5	21
Leaf Hospital ...	3	1	4
Soldiers' & Sailors' Homes		1	1
Dacre Street Homes ...	2		2
	—	—	—
	87	29	125

2. Eastbourne deaths in Institutions outside Borough :—

Steyning Union Infirmary ...	...	40
Lewes Union Infirmary ...	...	4
Tonbridge Union Infirmary ...	...	7
Paddington Union Infirmary ...	...	1
Whitechapel Union Infirmary ...	...	1
Brighton County Asylum ...	...	21
Hellingly Asylum ...	...	3
Other Asylums ...	...	6
Six other institutions, one each	...	6
	—	—
		89

3. Military Institutions.—Deaths of Soldiers, etc :—

Isolation Hospital ...	...	9
Military Hospital ...	...	46
Canadian Hospital ...	...	106
V.A.D. Hospitals :—		
Fairfield Court ...	...	6
Kempston ...	...	1
Urmston ...	...	4
De Walden Court ...	...	7
Aerodrome ...	...	1
Others ...	...	3

DEATHS OF MILITARY MEN, ETC.

Of the 183 deaths, 106 occurred in the Canadian Hospital, which received acute cases from Seaford Camp, and 46 in the Central Military Hospital receiving patients directly from France and elsewhere.

Twenty-three of the deaths were due to wounds received in action. The chief other causes of death were :—

Influenza ...	...	...	...	85
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	11
Accidents ...	...	...	...	10 (Airmen, 6)
Jaundice ...	...	...	...	9
Measles ...	...	...	...	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	4
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	3
Cancer ...	...	...	...	3
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	3

DEATHS OF VISITORS (other than military).

Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	12
Influenza ...	...	...	...	11
Heart Disease ...	...	...	...	10
Cancer ...	...	...	...	7
Others ...	...	...	...	43
				—
Total ...	...	...	...	83
				—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

In October, 1918, a Statutory Committee was appointed in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918. It is a Sub-Committee of six members of the Sanitary Committee with three co-opted ladies and an Alderman of the Council.

The Voluntary Maternity and Child Welfare Committee continues to act as before, and is in no way replaced by the Statutory Committee, for its work is practically in connection with the centre.

The following is a summary of the activities of the department. The centre at which the work is co-ordinated is at the Town Hall :—

- (a) An Infant Clinic is held there on Friday afternoons, and the work includes advice to mothers, and attention to minor ailments of infants for which ordinary medical attention is rarely, if ever, obtained. The work is mainly preventive, and infraction of the work of medical practitioner is avoided. Short lectures are given, and demonstrations in such matters as washing and dressing infants. Members of the voluntary centre attend and help. Light refreshments are given by the voluntary Committee. The infants are regularly weighed, and advice is given on feeding of both infants and mothers.

The average attendance at the Clinic in 1918 was 38 of 434 infants, with a total of 1897 attendances.

The staff at the Clinic includes Dr. N. F. Smith, and Nurses R. Clark, I. Simmons and Thurgood. These nurses are also engaged in home visiting.

- (b) HOME VISITING.—Visits were paid in connection with 71.3 of the births.
- (c) A special Antenatal Clinic is held on Friday evenings

by Dr. Smith. Since September there have been 30 attendances of 20 expectant mothers.

- (d) Food is distributed in the form of extra milk, either fresh or dried, for nursing mothers and young children.
- (e) Six infants were boarded out during 1918. The difficulties in finding suitable foster-mothers are almost insuperable.
- (f) No babies' home or maternity home was available, but arrangements were made by the centre for provision for one or two confinements. This year (1919) arrangements are being made to provide each of these necessary adjuncts to the centre.
- (g) A municipal mid-wife has been appointed (January 1st, 1919). Her charges are those current in the area and any deficit is made up by the Local Authority after careful enquiry.

The following report to the Statutory Committee was made in November, 1918 :—

1. A Committee has been appointed comprised of nine members. Six are members of the Sanitary Committee of the Council, and three are co-opted ladies, one representing working women. The Committee is a Sub-Committee of the Sanitary Committee of the County Borough Council.
2. A voluntary Committee of ladies which has been working in connection with the Clinic will continue to act.
3. STAFF.—MEDICAL OFFICERS.—The Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Medical Officer of Health, the latter being in charge of the Clinic and Chairman of the Voluntary Committee.

NURSES.—Three qualified nurses, one whole-time and two part-time.

Clerical assistance from the office of the Medical Officer of Health.

4. CLINICS.—The existing Friday afternoon general babies and maternity Clinic at the Town Hall will continue. For the present it is not considered advisable to have a second centre.

The existing School Ophthalmic Clinic, Children's Tuberculosis, Minor Ailments and Throat Clinics to be extended to include children below school age.

5. MIDWIVES.—The existing regular inspection will be continued by the medical officers and health visitors (C.M.B. qualifications).

A municipal mid-wife has been appointed, and will also act as nurse in spare time. The mid-wifery fees will be at the local rate and varied in necessitous cases by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

6. ASSISTANCE BY MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS TO MIDWIVES.—A scale of fees has been arranged between the Council and the local profession as follows :—

(Scale as settled between British Medical Association and Local Government Board).

7. HEALTH VISITORS.—In addition to the mid-wife there are three health-visitor nurses. Their duties are arranged as follows :—

No. 1.—Half-time School Medical Work, half-time Maternity and Child Welfare and at Clinics.

No. 2.—Half-time Tuberculosis Visitor, half-time attending Clinics.

No. 3.—Half-time School Medical Work, half-time Maternity and Child Welfare.

No. 2 is not included in the scheme, so that altogether the equivalent of two full-time Visitors will be given to Maternity and Child Welfare. (Note.—The number of births for the past three years has averaged 723).

There are local nurses in connection with Associations whose assistance could be obtained if required.

8. BOARDING-OUT OF INFANTS.—This has been carried on by the Voluntary Committee in a few cases, and will be continued by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The Officer under the Children's Act is in the employment of the Guardians.

9. HOME HELPS.—It is proposed to obtain the services of a home help for lying-in cases.

10. PROVISION FOR CONFINEMENTS.—The Princess Alice Memorial Hospital provides for abnormal labour.

On emergency the Women's Hostel Committee has kindly admitted a few normal cases. In the absence of other accommodation this can be continued.

11. HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.—The Borough Hospital provides for Ophthalmia, Measles, Whooping Cough and sometimes Diarrhoea.

12. FOOD.—The present arrangements of distributions of milk in connection with the Clinic will continue. Ordinary milk and dried milk have been given free or at low prices. Certificates for extra milk are also given.

13. CRECHES.—An existing creche for about 20 children is subsidised by the Board of Education. It may be necessary to make this part of the Municipal Scheme.

The Local Education Authority is considering a proposal for day nurseries in different parts of the town for children from two to five years of age.

14. DENTAL.—Arrangements are being made for the extension of dental work to mothers and prospective mothers.

15. INSTRUCTION IN HYGIENE.—This is done in the best way by the visiting nurses. It is done also at the weekly clinic both individually and by a series of "short talks."
16. UNMARRIED MOTHERS.—Assistance will be given in these cases in maintenance in existing institutions. In other respects the other provisions apply as in ordinary cases.
17. FINANCIAL.—The additional expenditure required will be :—Medical Officers, £100, Mid-wife, £120, at present ; Dental work by fee, home help, 25/- to 30/- weekly, Clerical assistance, when arranged.

The most conspicuous omissions in the scheme are absences of lying-in beds, of hospital for general malnutrition and such ailments of infants and of sufficient creche accommodation.

These matters and extension of some of the already provided work will have to be considered as the work progresses.

W. G. WILLOUGHBY,

Medical Officer of Health.

Since the above was written, premises have been acquired for maternity cases and a babies' home.

A "home help" has been appointed.

A Municipal Mid-wife has been appointed.

The Creche is subsidised by the Authority.

The Boarding-out of infants has become practically impossible ; women will not take them.

By voluntary agencies it is probable that a home for unmarried mothers will be shortly established.

MIDWIVES.

There were 5 registered mid-wives (certificated) practising in Eastbourne in 1918. The required inspections were duly carried out. Number of births attended by mid-wives, 83, proportion, 12.3 per cent. of the total.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notification of Infectious Diseases has been largely extended by orders of the Local Government Board.

The following diseases are now notifiable :—

Under the Original Notification Act, 1889 :

Small Pox.	Cholera.
Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.
Plague.	Scarlet Fever.
Enteric Fever.	Typhus.
Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.
Puerperal Fever.	

By "Orders" since :

Tuberculosis (all forms).	Encephalitis Lithargica.
Measles.	Influenzal Pneumonia.
German Measles.	Malaria.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Dysentery.
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Trench Fever.
Acute Poliomyelitis.	

The Notifications received in 1918 in Eastbourne were as follows :—

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1918.

	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	No. Isolated.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	11	23	34	34	1
Diphtheria	11	26	37	37	3
Erysipelas	2	8	10	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	3	3	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	—	2	2	1
Ophthalmia (Infants)	6	10	16	6	—
Measles... ..	315	313	628	10	7
Total	348	383	731	89	12

Of the 628 cases of Measles notified, 49 were "German" Measles, Medical Practitioners notified 532, and parents, etc., 96. Only the first case in the house has to be notified.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever was remarkably small. The average number for each of the previous ten years was 159.

DIPHTHERIA.

The previous ten years average had been 112, so that the total 37 was a low one. Fatality, 8.1%.

POLIOMYELITIS.

The one case recovered with but slight paralysis, which is disappearing.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Of the two cases notified, one was ordinary Meningitis from a blow. The other was the Hospital Ambulance Driver.

OPHTHALMIA.

The increased visiting of infants led to more than usual being notified, but sixteen is a large number.

MEASLES.

The fatality of measles was 1.1%, but omitting German Measles cases, was a little higher. The cases occurred mainly in May, June and July. Visits were paid in most cases, and 89 patients were admitted to the Hospital.

Typhus, Influenza and Tuberculosis are separately reported on in this report.

There were no cases of Small Pox or Enteric Fever.

TYPHUS FEVER.

After an immunity ever since records have been kept for Eastbourne, some anomalous cases occurred which in the light of later cases elsewhere have been considered to have been Typhus.

Throughout the County of Sussex and near it there were 24 cases ; only the last three were diagnosed as Typhus. The others were diagnosed as Pneumonia.

The disease originated in some gypsies at Maidstone, in the Autumn of 1917. The affected family came to Eastbourne in their van towards the end of the year. The history of the Eastbourne cases is as follows :—

December 10th, 1917.—A girl of 13 was admitted to a hospital as a case of Pneumonia. Recovered and left on the 27th.

December 20th, 1917.—Two girls of ages 16 and 20 were admitted to the same place.

December 21st, 1917.—Typhus was suspected in these girls, and they were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Both recovered and left on January 17th, 1918.

January 3rd, 1918.—Four small children removed from the same van as the above to Steyning Infirmary. Diagnosed there as Pneumonia and all recovered.

January 1st, 1918.—The Matron of the receiving home to which the above cases had been sent was taken ill and eventually died. A specialist in Typhus who had served in Serbia was called in and decided that the case was not one of typhus.

The other cases occurred out of Eastbourne, but were each connected in some way with the gypsy family in which there were the seven cases above mentioned.

No one outside the above family, except possibly the Matron mentioned, had any illness in Eastbourne resembling that of this gypsy family.

Only one of the seven children was seriously ill.

INFLUENZA.

In accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board, I submit a report on the incidence of Influenza in Eastbourne in 1918.

1. Number of deaths weekly :—	Total.	Military cases in brackets included in total.
January.—Nil		
February.—week ending Feb. 9th ...	1	
February.—week ending Feb. 16th ...	1	
February.—week ending Feb. 23rd ...	1	
March.—week ending Mar. 2nd ...	1	
April.—week ending Apl. 6th ...	2	
May.—Nil		
June.—week ending June 29th ...	1	
July.—week ending July 6th ...	1	
July.—week ending July 13th ...	4	(3)
July.—week ending July 20th ...	2	(1)
July.—week ending July 27th ...	1	
August.—week ending Aug. 10th ...	4	(1)
September.—week ending Sept. 7th...	1	
September.—week ending Sept. 14th	1	
October.—week ending Oct. 5th ...	1	
October.—week ending Oct. 12th ...	8	(5)
October.—week ending Oct. 19th ...	8	(6)
October.—week ending Oct. 26th ...	17	(12)
November.—week ending Nov. 2nd ...	41	(29)
November.—week ending Nov. 9th ...	25	(12)
November.—week ending Nov. 16th	9	(4)
November.—week ending Nov. 23rd	15	(2)
November.—week ending Nov. 30th	10	(7)
December.—week ending Dec. 7th ...	11	(1)
December.—week ending Dec. 14th ...	11	(1)
December.—week ending Dec. 21st ...	1	(1)
December.—week ending Dec. 28th ...	2	
Totals ...	180	(85)

These are deaths registered in Eastbourne and not nett deaths.

Of the 95 civilian deaths 37 were of males and 58 of females, about an equal proportion when the differences in numbers of the sexes in the population are considered.

Of the 85 deaths of soldiers, 70 were in the Canadian Hospital which serves the large camp at Seaford.

The nett deaths of Eastbournians numbered 92, males, 37, females, 55.

2. Age and Sex distribution of Influenza deaths of Eastbournians :—

Age.			Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1	...	...	—	1	1
1 to 2	...	...	3	2	5
2 to 5	...	...	—	1	1
5 to 15	...	...	3	3	6
15 to 25	...	...	6	8	14
25 to 35	...	...	7	21	28
35 to 45	...	...	4	5	9
45 to 55	...	...	5	4	9
55 to 65	...	...	1	6	7
65 to 75	...	...	3	1	4
75 to 85	...	...	4	—	4
Over 85	...	...	1	3	4
			—	—	—
			37	55	92
			—	—	—

3. The deaths were distributed throughout the year with great excess at the end of October and beginning of November. There were no deaths in January or May, and only 7 up to the end of June.

4. No pathological examinations were made which could throw any light on the nature of the disease. Bacteriological examinations were few and indefinite.

5. There was no evidence as to how the disease was introduced into Eastbourne.

6. The incubation period was apparently about two days.

The duration of infectivity could not be definitely ascertained. It was assumed with safety that a week of freedom from temperature and symptoms was a sufficient lapse of time to allow before returning ex-patients to their homes from the hospital.

The methods of spread were difficult to prove except direct personal infection. A single case often occurred in a house. In the hospital where the cases were isolated neither of the medical officers caught the infection. Of the other staff the nurses most constantly in attendance were not affected, but two occasional attendants were. No protective masks were used.

At a meeting of managers of Cinemas during the height of the epidemic, the statement was made to me that none of the Cinema attendants had suffered.

As regards protection from a second attack, in no case was there an immediate return of the illness in the hospital patients. There have, however, been two cases in about 50 of second attacks after an interval of about three months. It would appear that there is a short interval of protection, but I have not large enough figures to give evidence of value.

7. The Clinical features varied and were of two main types, one Influenza without complications and the other Influenza with lung complications.

The first included extreme prostration, pains in the head, back and limbs, and high temperatures with a fair amount of variation between those of night and morning. There was generally a troublesome cough.

When Pneumonia was present the symptoms were as above, but more extreme with pain in the side. Sometimes the Pneumonic patch was small and difficult to locate, sometimes a whole lobe was affected and occasionally a whole lung. The temperature differed from that of ordinary Pneumonia, in that there was a larger variation between the night and morning figures, there was also no definite "crisis" and not such a cessation of signs and symptoms on the temperature becoming normal.

8. No special incidence was found on particular occupations or districts.

The disease seemed particularly serious for young women about their "confinement" time.

9. Steps that were taken :—

- (a) A circular was prepared for the public on the lines of that of the Local Government Board.
- (b) The elementary schools were closed from October 25th to November 8th.
- (c) School children were excluded from cinemas from October 25th to November 8th. Arrangements were made for special ventilation every two hours in "continuous" performances.
- (d) Wards were opened for the disease at the Isolation Hospital. The first case was admitted on July 5th. Altogether 35 patients were received in 1918 and 9 died. They were mostly Pneumonia cases.

No vaccine prophylaxis was tried generally, but there were various instances of vaccine treatment which was apparently successful.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Throughout the year the free Clinic was held twice weekly at the premises kindly lent by the Guardians. The permanent Clinic was commenced early in 1918, and it was hoped would be completed in September, but the contractor was not able to get the work done during 1918. At the time of writing the building is finished and furnishing is being carried out. The premises hitherto used have been very suitable.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. J. Adams, F.R.C.S.

CLINIC HOURS.—Men, 5 p.m. onwards, Wednesdays ; women, 5 p.m. onwards, Saturdays. Special cases by arrangement.

WORK, 1918.—*Out-patients*.—Number of persons treated,
71.

Syphilis	...	...	...	39
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	23
Both above	...	...	...	1
Other Conditions	...	...	...	8
				—
				71

Total attendances, 380.

In-patients.—Number, three women, Lock Hospital
London, N.W.

Aggregate in-patient days, 449.

Pathological Work.—At London Hospital, London, W.,
Gonococci, 5.

Wassermann reaction, 26.

LABORATORY WORK.

WATER.

Analyses by Borough Analyst including Bacteriological, 8.

Ditto by the Company's Analyst, 6.

Weekly by the Medical Officer (partial only), 52.

BACTERIOLOGICAL.

	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.
Diphtheria for Practitioners	... 123	14	103	6
Diphtheria for Hospital	... 175	82	90	3
		—	—	—
		298	96	193
		—	—	—
Tuberculosis for Practitioners	118	21	96	1
Tuberculosis for Hospital	... 63			
		—		
		181		
		—		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	... 10	4	5	1
Others	... 2			
		—		
Total	... 491			
		—		

MICROSCOPIC.

Many cases of ringworm have been examined from time to time.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Isolation Hospital was used very extensively during 1918, and its use was not confined to the usual small number of diseases treated there.

The admission of Influenza Pneumonia cases was extremely useful, especially as cases of this disease were not admitted to the general hospital.

Every case of Scarlet Fever and of Diphtheria that occurred in the Borough was admitted to the hospital.

The hospital was largely used by the Royal Services, by Canadians from Seaford especially.

SERVICE PATIENTS.

Soldiers	...	...	...	144 (Canadians, 123)
Sailors	...	...	...	1
Airmen	...	...	...	7
Officers	...	...	...	2
Cadets	...	...	...	7
R.A.F. women	...	...	...	3
"Sisters"	...	...	...	3

				167

ACACIA VILLA.

This isolation cottage and accommodation for persons whose houses were being disinfected was used by 13 persons in 1918.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS, Etc., 1918.

Disease.	In Hos- pital Jan. 1	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Dis- charged.	In Hos- pital Dec. 31
Scarlet Fever	7	40	1	44	2
Diphtheria	9	80	3	80	6
Septic Pneumonia ...	2	—	—	2	—
Whooping Cough ...	3	13	1	15	—
Measles... ..	—	115	6	109	— ¹⁷¹ / ₁₈
German Measles ...	—	9	—	9	—
Jaundice	—	1	—	1	—
Mumps	—	5	—	5	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	15	5	8	2
Chicken Pox	—	2	—	1	1
Eczema	—	1	—	1	—
Ophthalmia	—	5	—	4	1
Influenza	—	35	9	22	4
Sore Throat	—	1	1	—	—
Septic Wound ...	—	1	—	1	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	1	1	—	—
Shell Shock	—	1	—	1	—
Nil (mothers with in- fants or <i>vice versa</i> ...	—	5	—	5	—
Total	21	330	27	308	16

COST OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.—
THE SANATORIUM.

From April 1st, 1918, to April 1st, 1919, there were
7724 "patient days." Each patient cost £5 2s. 5d. per

head per week. Deducting the income from patients, the cost was £4 7s. 9d.

The above includes capital charges ; omitting these, the costs were gross £4 0s. 6d. per head per week, and nett £3 5s. 10d.

LANGNEY HOSPITAL.—Nett cost, £120.

ACACIA VILLA.—Nett cost, £95.

The total nett cost on the rates for these hospitals was £5872.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This disease caused 65 deaths of Eastbourne persons in 1918. Pulmonary Tuberculosis : Males, 25 ; Females, 27 ; total, 52. Other forms of Tuberculosis : Males, 6 ; Females, 7 ; total, 13.

The above are the nett deaths of Eastbourne persons. Of these, 13 died out of Eastbourne, and 12 visitors died here from Tuberculosis.

The death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 1.3 per 1,000, and from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1.04.

The deaths in previous years were as follows :—

		1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Pulmonary	...	52	46	50	41	39	60	58	46	58	42
Other forms	...	12	19	7	15	15	8	12	12	13	11
Total	...	64	65	57	56	54	68	70	58	71	53

The average for the ten years was : Pulmonary, 49.2 ; other forms, 12.4 ; total, 61.6.

NOTIFICATIONS DURING 1918.

(Duplicate notifications of the same case are omitted).

PULMONARY CASES—		Males.	Females.	Total.
Ages 1—5	...	1	—	1
Ages 5—15	...	1	6	7
Ages 15—25	...	11	21	32
Ages 25—35	...	14	17	31
Ages 35—45	...	17	15	32
Ages 45—55	...	4	7	11
Ages 55—65	...	3	2	5
Over 65	...	1	2	3
		---	---	---
Total	...	52	70	122
		---	---	---

NON PULMONARY CASES—

Ages 1—5	...	4	5	9
Ages 5—15	...	7	4	11
Ages 15—25	...	—	4	4
Ages 25—35	...	2	3	5
Ages 35—45	...	2	3	5
Ages 45—55	...	2	2	4
Ages 55—65	...	—	—	—
Over 65	...	—	2	2
		—	—	—
Total	...	17	23	40
		—	—	—

The total notifications of new cases in 1918 compare as follows with those of preceding years :—

PULMONARY—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
1918	...	52	70	122
1917	...	45	45	90
1916	...	41	44	85
1915	...	47	59	106

NON-PULMONARY—

1918	...	17	23	40
1917	...	3	11	14
1916	...	20	19	39
1915	...	17	5	22

These figures are misleading. Some previously suppressed cases were notified in 1918, because of the extra food rations allowed to consumptives. Tuberculous visitors also notified for the same reason.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

In the Laboratory, 118 examinations of Sputum were made as an aid to diagnosis. The definite results were :— 21 Positive and 96 Negative. For hospital purposes, 63 examinations were made.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

(Medical Advisers for Tuberculosis, the Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant Medical Officer of Health).

Cases under the National Health Committee's care (total, 86).

Received treatment in Sanatoria: Males, 5 ; Females, 7 ; Total, 12.

Received treatment in the Gildredge Hospital: Males, 28 ; Females, 24 ; Total, 52.

Received Dispensary and Domiciliary Treatment only: Males, 17 ; Females, 13 ; Total, 30.

Received Food (mainly milk): Males, 7 ; Females, 7 ; Total, 14.

Of the above, 8 of the Gildredge Hospital patients were transferred to Sanatoria and nearly all the Institution patients also at some time received Dispensary or Domiciliary treatment.

Of the eight insured patients who were discharged from Sanatoria (other than Gildredge Hospital) during 1918 one was apparently cured, four were much improved, one did not return to Eastbourne and has been lost sight of, and two were self-discharged before the time of treatment had been completed.

EASTBOURNE CASES SENT TO SANATORIA.

Sanatorium.	No. beginning of year.		Sent during year.		Discharged during year.		Still there.		Died.	
	In-sured.	Not In'sd.	In-sured.	Not In'sd.	In-sured.	Not In'sd.	In-sured.	Not In'sd.	In-sured.	Not In'sd.
Nayland	1F	—	9 4F 5M	1F	5 3F 2M	—	2M	—	—	1F
Alton	—	—	—	1F	—	—	—	1F	—	—
Ventnor	—	1F	—	1F	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Anglian Children's	—	1M	—	3F	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Anglian Adult	—	—	1M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bournemouth	—	—	—	1F	—	—	—	1F	—	—
Pinner	—	—	—	1M	—	—	—	1M	—	—
King Edward VII. Sanatorium	—	—	—	1F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	1F	2 1F 1M	10 4F 6M	9 8F 1M	5 3F 2M	—	2M	3 2F 1M	—	1F

The nurse paid 490 visits to Domiciliary cases.

CHILDREN'S TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

Attendances, 499 of 237 children. Old cases,* 84; new cases, 153.

Of the children attending, 16 were suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 24 from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and the remainder were contacts of other cases, doubtful cases and cases of Anaemia and Malnutrition for observation.

ATTENDANCES AT DISPENSARY—ADULTS.

	New Cases.	Old Cases.	Total.
Insured Men... ..	60	7	67
Insured Women	27	10	37
Uninsured Men	1	2	3
Uninsured Women	9	21	30
Total number of attendances, 365.			

GILDREDGE HOSPITAL, 20 BEDS. .

STATISTICS, 1918.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Hospital at end of 1917	8	8	3	19
Admitted	31	34	16	81
Died	8	12	1	21
Discharged	27	22	16	65
In Hospital at end of 1918	4	8	2	14

Insured.	Uninsured.	Ex-Soldiers.	Ex-Sailors.	Children.
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
8	24	6	10	14

Improved ... ..	...	...	...	28
Returned to work ... ..	...	...	...	7
Self-discharged ... ..	...	...	...	7
Sent to Sanatoria ... ..	...	...	...	13
Sent to Country ... ..	...	...	...	4
Sent to Hospital ... ..	...	...	...	4
Unknown ... ..	...	...	...	2

—
65
—

The cost amounted to £2 19s. 4d. per patient per week from April 1st, 1918, to April 1st, 1919.

EASTBOURNE VOLUNTARY CARE COMMITTEE.

This Committee, which has issued its separate report, expended £130 15s. 2d. on behalf of consumptives during 1918. The chief item of this expenditure was food, principally milk and eggs. Boarding-out of children in the country, railway fares, escorting patients and similar aid with visiting enabled this Committee to fill the gaps in Municipal Tuberculosis work.

Sixty-five cases were dealt with by the Committee, including 35 children, 25 women, and 5 men. The uninsured benefit principally by the work.

The Committee is a comprehensive one and includes representatives of the various bodies which have to do with Tuberculous persons, thus preventing any overlapping of assistance.

HOUSING.

At the Census of 1911, the average number of persons per house was 5.8.

About the year 1913 it was evident that the number of houses being built by private enterprise was not sufficient for the needs of the increase of population.

The number of houses erected year by year up to the time of the war were as follows :—

1905 ... 165	} Average, 132.	1910 ... 85	} Average, 103.
1906 ... 163		1911 ... 139	
1907 ... 127		1912 ... 98	
1908 ... 105		1913 ... 103	
1909 ... 100		1914 ... 92	

Enquiries were made by this department which resulted in the formation of a Housing Committee by the Council in September, 1913, to cope with the situation by the erection of houses municipally.

The Borough Engineer prepared schemes for the erection of 326 houses at the Archery and in Victoria Drive. The plans had passed the Local Government Board in 1914 and the work was about to commence, when the war stopped all possibility of building.

The average of 103 houses per annum of the years 1910—14 was insufficient approximately by 350 or 70 per annum.

If the population had increased during the war as it had before, this would indicate an approximate deficiency of another four times 170 or 680. The population has not increased during the war at the rate at which it used to augment, so that this number of houses is not required in addition to the original 326 proposed.

To allow for the usual proportion of empty houses, say 4% for Eastbourne, and the demolition of certain insanitary houses, I estimate that at present a total of about 700 to 800 extra houses of small rental are required to enable people to live under proper conditions.

The Borough Engineer is preparing for the Housing Committee specifications for the erection of houses as quickly as possible.

The list on page 44 of notices served, gives some idea of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors with regard to existing houses, though much work is carried out without statutory notice.

Owing to the lack of accommodation, we cannot deal with the existing houses as we should like. Until more accommodation is forthcoming, a choice of evils has to be made in many cases instead of closing houses outright. There are not many houses that require complete closing, but there are many that require thorough renovation, which cannot be done while occupied.

In the meantime, the Sanitary Inspectors are getting some work done, though the limitation and cost of material also make this duty difficult.

BATHS.

SEASIDE BATHS.

These were opened in 1903. During 1918 they were largely used by service men and munition workers and also by American airmen and were much appreciated. The average number of baths was about 100 a day.

Number of Baths :—

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
19107	14228	1265	34600

The largest number of baths given before the war in any one year was 18,982 in 1913.

OLD TOWN BATHS.

The swimming bath was open from April 3rd to August 12th. Difficulties owing to absence of staff and coal supply made it impossible to open the baths for a longer period.

Number of swimming baths :—

Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
4606	1208	1690	1635	9139

The men and women on service at the neighbouring camp used the baths extensively.

In previous years the largest number using the swimming baths was 18,204 in 1911.

A few season ticket holders increased the above numbers.

The ordinary baths at Old Town from September onwards were opened on Fridays and Saturdays only.

Numbers of baths :—

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
7557	5171	722	13450

The highest previous total was 8,081 in 1914.

The last published cost of the baths was as follows for the year ending March 31st, 1918 :—

	Income.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Capital Charges.
Seaside ...	£384	£539	£155	£ 74
Old Town	£363	£750	£387	£279

The baths are very necessary and the expenditure is amply repaid in health and enjoyment.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

The staff of three Inspectors has been available throughout the year, but the time of Messrs. Spears and Ollett has been partly occupied by duties under the Food Control Committee. Mr. Henderson has also taken the meteorological observations.

The routine work has been carried on as usual with a diminution of drain relaying and structural repairs. In connection with the sanitary work there were 4,004 calls and communications received, requiring the issue of 1,568 letters and reports.

In the Register of Defects and Nuisances there were 241 entries, as compared with 323 in 1917 and 539 in 1914.

The visits of the Sanitary Inspectors included the following :—

- To Dwelling Houses, 2,372.
- To Schools, 83.
- To Dairies, Cowsheds, etc., 682.
- To Slaughter-houses and Butchers' Shops, 3,521.
- To Bakehouses, 368.
- To Fruiterers and Fishmongers, 3,155.
- To Stables, etc., 2984.
- To Factories and Workplaces, 1,812.

Defects and nuisances discovered necessitated the issuing of 324 Statutory notices as follows :—

	Notices Issued.	Complied with.	Lapsed.	Out- standing.
Public Health Act, 1875—				
Sect. 91, "Nuisances" ...	170	111	37	22
Sect. 36, "Dustbins, etc." ...	18	14	---	4
Sect. 41, "Defective Drains"	17	2	4	11
Sect. 46, "Cleansing of houses"	29	28	—	1
Sect. 49, "Offensive accumu- lation" ...	1	1	—	—
Housing Acts	11	8	—	3
Totals	246	164	41	41

Three new Sanitary Certificates for houses were issued and 15 old ones were endorsed after re-testing, etc.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, COMMON LODGING HOUSES, ETC.—
There has been no change in the number and supervision of these since previous Reports.

So much slaughtering was done just over the Borough borders at a distance from adequate supervision that arrangements are being made for a Borough Inspector to have neighbouring slaughter houses brought under his supervision. All the Eastbourne Inspectors have special Meat Inspection Certificates.

The amount of meat, etc., surrendered to and seized by Messrs. Spears and Ollett in Eastbourne in 1918 was very large. Prosecutions had to be instituted in 4 instances. In two cases where, locally, prosecutions were dismissed, appeals were made to the High Court of Justice, and in both instances the cases were referred to the local Bench for conviction. The points settled were that, in the case of fish sent from Grimsby, it is not enough for the vendor to send them off fit for human consumption, but that the buyer must have a reasonable opportunity of getting them in a fit state, and secondly, in the case of meat, a wholesale firm cannot dispose for sale meat unfit for food, although sent by the Government Food Controller.

The careful watch of Messrs. Spears and Ollett prevented the distribution of much unsound food.

UN SOUND FOOD SEIZED AND SURRENDERED, 1918.

MEAT.

- 11 Carcases of Cows.
- 1 Carcase of Heifer.
- 2 Carcases of Lambs.
- 3 Carcases of Pigs.
- 4 Carcases of Sheep.
- 2 Carcases of Calves.
- 4 Carcases of Bullocks.
- 1306 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of Beef.
- 47 6-lb. Tins of Corned Beef.
- 8 Heads.
- 91 Livers.
- 6lbs. Ox-tongue.
- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Potted Meat.
- 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Meat Paste.
- 523 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Bacon.

FISH.

- 3383 Herrings.
- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Barrels of Herrings.
- 14 Stones of Herrings.
- 400 Bloaters.
- 21 Boxes of Kippers.
- 176 Tins of "White Fish."
- 47 stones of Cod.
- 2cwt. Horse Mackerel.
- 2 bushels of Shrimps.
- 1 Tin of Salmon.

OTHER FOOD.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 152 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Cheese. | 45 Tins Milk. |
| 12lbs. Flaked Maize. | 238lbs. Palm Oil. |
| 80lbs. Flour. | 92 Eggs. |
| 1052lbs. Bread. | 56lbs. Butter. |

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During 1918, 96 samples of food were taken for analysis, five of these were adulterated (5.2 per cent.). This percentage is about the average.

Foodstuffs.	Sam- ples taken	Returned as	
		Genu- ine.	Adul- tera- ted.
Milk	58	55	3
			1 deficient in fat to the extent of at least 13.3% (conviction).
			1 deficient in fat to the extent of at least 3.3%
			1 deficient in fat to the extent of at least 6.6%
Butter	10	9	1
			1 butter contained 0.3 of water in excess.
Cheese	2	2	
Lard	1	1	
Margarine	3	3	
Mustard	1	1	
Ground Ginger	1	1	
White Pepper	1	1	
Coffee	2	2	
Beef Sausages	1	1	
Pork Sausages	1	1	
C. & Ham Paste	1	1	
Lemon Marmalade	1	1	
Cake	1	1	
M. & Lemon Jam	1	1	
B. & Apple Jam	1	1	
Plum Jam	1	1	
G. & Rhubarb Jam	1	1	
G. & Apple Jam	1	1	
Gin	2	2	
Rum	1	1	
Irish Whisky	1		1
Scotch Whisky	1	1	
Cocoa	2	2	
	96	91	5
			Case withdrawn.

MILK.

The milk on the whole was of very good quality. The following table shows the percentages of fat and solids, the

presumptive standards being 3 per cent. for fat and 8.5 per cent. for total solids. If samples are below these standards abstraction of fat or addition of water may be presumed.

1918.	Samples taken.	Average Fat.	Average Total Solids.
January	... 3	3.7	12.54
February	... None	—	—
March ...	... 12	3.7	12.47
April —	—	—
May ...	... 4	3.7	12.51
June —	—	—
July ...	... 22	3.4	14.06 (two adulterated)
August ...	... 11	3.6	12.24 (one adulterated)
September	... —	—	—
October	... None	—	—
November	... 6	3.7	12.57
December	... None	—	—

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.

No preservatives in milk.

No cream samples taken.

Legal Proceedings, 1918.

No.	Offence.	Date of Hearing.	Result.
1	Selling meat unfit for human food		
2	Selling meat unfit for human food		
3	Neglect of parent failing to have his child's eyes properly treated	Mar.	Case adjourned for one month.
4	Appeal case <i>re</i> herrings ...	April 12	Decision, case remitted to Magistrates to convict the respondent.
5	<i>Re</i> herring case ...	April 26	Fined £50.
6	Selling unsound cheese ...	Sept. 9	Case adjourned to Sept. 23rd.
7	Decision <i>re</i> ditto ...	Sept. 23	Fined £10 with £2 2s. costs.
8	Selling milk deficient in milk fat 13.3%	Sept. 23	Payment of costs.
9	Selling Irish Whisky under spirit proof	Oct.	Case withdrawn because no Analyst's Cert. was sent to Mr. Holman, Gildredge Hotel.
10	Selling meat unfit for food of	Oct.	Dismissed. Insufficient evidence to prove ownership.

Factory and Workshop Acts.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES,
AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... (including Factory Laundries).	99	5	—
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries).	354	17	—
Workplaces ...	624	14	—
Total ...	1077	36	—

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of defects	
	Found.	Remedied.
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>		
Want of cleanliness	23	23
Want of ventilation	3	3
Overcrowding	2	2
Want of drainage of floors	3	3
Other nuisances	17	17
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	6	6
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	11	11
Sanitary accommodation not separated for sexes	4	4
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act, excluding outwork.	—	—
Total	69	69

APPENDIX.—CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR 1918 (Nett Deaths).

Causes of Death.		Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring in or beyond the district.						
		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
1	...	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Measles	...	7	1	3	2	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	9	2	7	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza	...	92	1	6	6	14	53	12
Diarrhœa	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	52	—	—	2	12	36	2
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	13	1	5	3	—	3	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	47	—	—	—	—	26	21
Bronchitis	...	47	8	9	1	—	7	22
Pneumonia	...	25	3	6	1	—	12	3
Pleurisy	...	3	—	—	—	—	2	1
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	...	10	—	—	1	—	4	5
Premature Birth	...	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Diseases	...	69	—	1	1	3	20	44
Accidents	...	10	—	2	1	—	4	3
Suicides	...	5	—	—	—	1	1	3
Total of above	...	406	30	40	18	32	169	117
All other causes	...	243	20	6	3	3	80	131
All causes	...	649	50	46	21	35	249	248